WASHINGTON.

BENATOR SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL SCHEME-CON-THE ARKANSAS RIVER-THE VIRGINIA COM-WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

Senator Sherman's financial scheme was reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee, to-day. The Committee could not agree upon the fending clause, and it was therefore struck out. Several amendments will be offered to the bill by the members of the Committee when it comes up for consideration in the Senate. It was thought best to have the bill reported in its present form, and allow it to be matured in the Senate. There was no disagreement in the Committee respecting the clause legalizing gold contracts. The next clause of the bill, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold certificates to the amount of gold in the Treasury, which are receivable for duties, will be strongly opposed in the Senate. The third clause allowing the holders of greenbacks to convert them into five per cent bonds running 40 years, the interest payable in gold, will also be opposed on the ground that it will in effect produce a stringency in the money market as it affords inducements to holders of greenbacks to convert them into a long bond. The most important amendment offered was that of Senator Williams to the second section, which has the effect of limiting the conversion of greenbacks into 10-40 five per cent bonds to \$2,000,000 per month. The other amendments make it compulsory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the same amount of coin notes as there are greenbacks funded as provided in section These are to be employed in purchasing bonds bearing six per cent interest, so that under this bill with the amendments two processes are going on at the same time. One is the conversion of bonds bearing six per cent interest into bonds [bearing five per cent interest, and the regular and gradual conversion of greenbacks into coin notes.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were highly interesting. Mr. Harlan obtained the floor, and becan a defense of himself from the charges made by a Washington correspondent in writing about the building of the Pacific Railroads and the connection of the Government therewith, Mr. Harlan, although disclaiming any annoyance on the subject, showed evident ill temper, not only in his comments on the representatives of the press here, but in affecting to despise the criticisms of THE TRIBUNE, and other independent journals. Mr. Grimes came to the aid of Mr. Harlan, and made a brief speech in his favor. Senator Pomeroy spoke on the same subject, and denied the truth of many of the assertions of the correspondent in question. After three hours had been consumed in attacking the newspaper correspondents, the Senate begangbusiness. Several important bills were introduced. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a new funding bill, which he unsuccessfully endeavored to make the special order for Monday next, but failing in which, he will take the earliest opportunity of calling up. It is somewhat similar to the Funding bill reported by him last July. Several members of the Finance Committee and other Senators have amendments to offer. Mr. Morton's bill declaring railroad-passenger offer. Mr. Morton's bill declaring railroad-passenger taxes illegal, and making the collection or payment of the same a misdemeanor, was received with marked sensation. It is designed to stor the practice which has prevailed for many years in New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland of levying a per capita tax on passengers transported over certain railroads bying within their limits, and which has yearly yielded a handsome revenue to those States at the expense of the citizens of the rest of the Union. The bill of Mr. Trambulb to amend the acts relating to the Judicary, increases the Supreme Court to nine Justices, the old number, and Creates nine additional Circuit Judges, It is not probable that it will be favorably entertained at present. Mr. Kellogg sees no good reason why the United States should not guarantee the bonds of Louisiana and Arkansas for the improvement of the levees of the Missisippi, and introduced a bill to that effect. the Missisippi, and introduced a bill to that effect. At 2 o'clock the bill increasing the duties on imported copper was taken up, and debated until the adjournment. Strong speeches in opposition were made by Messrs. Ferry and Whyte, while Mr. Chandler bore the brunt in its favor. Mr. Sherman seemed to think the protection asked by the Lake Superior mines was not too much, and no doubt is entertained of the passage of the bill, in spite of the strenuous opposi tion from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

In the House to-day the Pacific Railroads received a staggering blow. Holman introduced a resolution. declaring the sense of the House to be opposed to any further payment of money or bonds to aid in the construction of railroads. The resolution created a sensation which was rendered profound when the vote on its passage was announced to be 87 Yeas to 69 Nays. The anti-railroad subsidy men, elated with their success, attempted to pass a similar resolution in regard to the granting of public lands for the same purpose, but it was lost by a very large majority This action of the House will have the effect of clearing Washington of the men who are here seeking subsidies for railroad projects. The Wells, Fargo mail contract matter was up again, and the Committee on Public Expenditures was directed to make an investigation. Farnsworth made a speech in this connection. He defended his course in the matter, and disclaimed any intention of smothering an investigation. Boutwell gave notice that he would call up his Constitutional Amendment on Saturday next, and ask a vote on the following Tuesday. The Legislative Appropriation bill was debated until ad-

The programme of Gen. Grant's visit to Baltimore this week has been arranged as follows: The General will arrive in Baltimore on Thursday morning and proceed immediately to the residence of Mr. Wm. J Albert, after which he will drive about the city and visit the points of interest. On Friday night, from 9 to 12 o'clock, he will receive his friends and the public generally at Mr. Albert's residence.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, Dr. Mudd's attorney, pretends to have assurance that his client will soon be pardoned by President Johnson. Mrs. Mudd is here, and to-morrow will have an interview with A. J. to

urge the matter. The Reconstruction Committee are still engaged in investigating the Mississippi case. The testimony is conflicting, particularly regarding the manner in which the recent election was conducted, but no doubt exists that the full Union vote was not half polled. Accordingly, Mr. Bingham to-day introduced

Supervisor Noch of Tennessee reports to Secretary McCulloch that, with the sanction of the Department, he can recover several lots of whisky sunk to the Arkansas and other rivers, one of which amounts in value to \$40,000. He proposes to raise the whisky by employing competent wreckers, and agrees that the Government shall receive three-fourths of the value of the liquor, some of which has doubtless greatly improved in quality, as it has been submerged for four years. The Secretary has not yet decided

what course to pursue. The Ways and Means Committee to-day decided to report an amendment to the Moorehead Tariff bill increasing the duty on steel one-half per cent on all classes. This will, in effect, increase the present reseipts from 3 to 5 per cent. Steel rails, at this rate,

will pay duty of \$64 60 per tun.

It is generally felt that the Senate should not hold in Executive session until after the new President bas been inaugurated. Many Scuators are of this sentiment. The interregnum is artificial, and the public interests are weakened by the anxiety and delay and the general chaos into which the public service seems to have fallen. Men like Smythe are

to send the former to Russia, and there are probably twenty cases of the same kind on the nomination talendar. The English system, by which Gladstone GRESS-GEN. GRANT'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE, or succeeded Disraeli within a week of his triumph at the polls, is generally quoted as a good precedent, succeeded Disraeli within a week of his triumph and some speculation is indulged as to how it can be mbodied in a legislative form.

The delegates of the tobacco trade who are to hold a convention here on Thursday, the 21st, are beginning to arrive. Some of the Chicago and Baltimore delegates arrived this morning. They do not propose to change the present rate of taxation, but insist that the Government shall furnish stamps free for all manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, who have complied with the law.

Judge Lawrence has begun the preparation of a report of the investigation of the New-York election frauds. All the evidence is in print. A resolution was passed in the House to-day giving the Chairman the privilege of reporting at any time. The publication of the report is looked forward to with much in-

Senators Drake and Henderson reappeared in their seats to-day. A very large number of memorials were presented in the Senate to-day, the most impertant of which was from the business men of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, asking that hereafter all sales of Government loans and bonds be after public advertisement, and all sales of Government gold be at public auction. Among the signers of the paper are the Presidents and Cashiers of 20 banks, and nearly all the principal private bankers in New-York.

Mr. Plumb, who has been Acting Charge d'Affaires in Mexico for the last year, arrived here to-day with the treaties recently ratified by that Government. As soon as the ratifications are exchanged the treaties will be made public. The first is a Convention providing for a commission to settle claims against Mexico. The other is a treaty of naturalization.

The House Committee on Appropriations, at their meeting to-day, after closing up the Indian bill took up the Deficiency bill and made considerable progress with it. The estimated amount of the deficiency that the Committee is asked to provide for is upward of \$20,000,000. The Committee are of opinion that no such amount is required and they have struck out nearly everything as far as they have gone with the The Committee is disposed to break up the system that has prevailed for years of having large deficiencies at every session to be provided for.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day: John A. Gadsden, Secretary of Legation, Mexico, vice Mr. Plumb; William W. Dixon, Associate Jus

vice Mr. Plumb; William W. Dixon, Associate Justice for Montana; R. H. Hunt, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri; A. J. Brook, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-inst District of Pennsylvania.

It appears, from an official document, that the number of troops guarding and policing the frontier is 10,691; operating against the Indians and policing the frontier, 6,824; operating against, 2,119; guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, 405; guarding traffic on the Missouri River, 1,251; operating against Indians and guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, 3,555; total regular troops, 25,601; total volunteer troops, 1,213; aggregate, 26,814. The employment of volunteers, the acceptance of one regiment of cavairy from Kansas, was authorized by the President, if Gep. Sherman should deem it necessary to a successful prosecution of the Indiah campaign. The volunteers are to serve for six months. The Secretary of War recommends that he be authorized to hire such suitable building in New-York or vicinity of the president of the resident suitable building in New-York or vicinity of the president of the such suitable building in New-York or vicinity of the president of the such suitable building in New-York or vicinity of the president of the such suitable building in New-York or vicinity of the president of the properties of the propertie

in the State of Virginia, and especially to check the further removal of State and county officers now going on there until Congress can act on the whole

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has under consideration the subject of the restoration of Virginia to the Union, but has not taken formal action

THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The President trans-

mitted the following to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th inst., requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of annesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation, dated the 28th day of December last. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself; which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereigh people of the United States, and proclaims and declares, unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or Rebellion, a full parden and amnesty for the effense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the resteration of all their rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The Federal Constitution is understood to be and is regarded by the Executive as the supreme law of the land. The second section of Article II. of that instrument provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and parden for offenses against the United States, except in cases of unpeachment. The proclamation of the 25th ult. is in strict accordance with the judicial expositions of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papera, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by Presidents Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867, and 1868.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869. To the Senate of the United States:

The copies accompanying the President's answer to the Senate are as follows:

The copies accompanying the President's answer to the Senate are as follows:

First: The proclamation of Gen. Washington, dated July 10, 1726, granting to citizens who had been engaged in insurrection and in resisting the collection of revenue on distilled spirits and stills, in the Western counties of Pennsylvania, excepting cortain classes described in the proclamation, a general pardon of all trensons and other indictable offenses.

Second: The proclamation of John Adams, dated on the 21st of May, 1806, granting "full pardon to all and every person, including some persons excepted in Washington's Proclamation engaged in the said insurrection, thereby remedying and releasing unto altanch persons all pains and penalties incurred, or supposed to be incurred, for or on account of the premises."

Third: The proclamation of James Madison, dated Feb. 16, 1815, concerning certain foreigners flying from the danger of their own homes, and certain citizens of New-Orleans, forgetful of their duty, had cooperated in forming an establishment on the Island of Harrataria, near the mouth of the river Misussippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade. The Government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up, and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, &c. For reasons set forth in the proclamation President Madison granted to the offenders a full pardon of all offenses committed against the laws, or touching the intercentse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations; and the President directs all suits, indictments, and procedures for fines, penaltics, forfeitures, &c., to be discontinued against the laws or touching the intercentse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations; and the President directs all suits, indictments, and procedures for fines, penaltics, forfeitures, &c., to be discontinued and released.

Fourthly: The proclamation of President Lincoln, dated the 8th day of December, 1803, familiar to the public, granting to all persons (certain classe

established Addicial exposition of the pardoning power, therefore, etc.,"

Fifth. The proclamation of President Lincoln, dated the 26th of March, 1864, defining cases in which persons are entitled to benefits of his preceding proclamation.

Sixth: The proclamation of President Johnson, dated the 29th of May, 1865, similar to the Lincoln proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, granting pardon and amnesty excepting for cases therein named.

Seventh: The proclamation of President Johnson, dated topt, 7, 1867, extending full pardon to certain persons who were engaged in the Receibin. This proclamation extends pardon, to the Classes mentioned who were not pardoned by preceding proclamations.

Fights: The proclamation of President Johnson of July 4, 1868, granting a general pardon and lambasity to persons

here on their knees, praying for confirmation. Many
Senators are importuned by Smythe and Wakeman and reservations.

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

FÖREIGN NEWS.

MEETING OF THE SENATE AND THE CORPS LEGISLATIF-SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR. PARIS, Jan. 18 .- The Senate and Corps Legislatif sembled to-day. The session was opened by the Emperor in person, with a speech from the throne. He said the task before the Legislature was a serious one, viz.: to conduct a Government strong enough to repress the excesses while accepting all the benefits of liberty. The laws making concessions to the press and granting the right of public meeting had had the effect of preserving public order, and the fact that the recent elections resulted in favor of the Government, confirmed the justice and wisdom of these concessions. The laws providing for military reorganization had given strength and confidence to the nation, which was now ready to meet all events of the future. The armament of the forces was perfect, the arsenals were filled with supplies, the reserves were well drilled, and the reorganization of the National Guard approached completion; the fleets had been recreated, and the fortifications at all important points were in good condition. The Imperial wish was realized. France was so placed as to vindicate her status in the destinies of the world. Peace had been heretofore sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State. The revolution in Spain bad not altered the good relations of France with that country. The Conference, which had just terminated its sions, and which would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, was the last grand act, the importance of which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed on a principle calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks. If the firm hopes of success which they entertained should be realized, nothing would be left to trouble the general harmony of the nations. The Chambers would attend to the internal development of the country, mainly through its agricultural interests, and might possibly seek to bring about a reduction in the public charges. The Emperor referred to the approaching reëlection of the Corps Legislatif. congratulated the members on the harmony which existed between the throne, the Legislature, and the people, and declared be favored full and free discussion when it did not touch the Constitution; that instrument was above all debate; and he exalted the benefits which it had conferred upon the country. The Emperor concluded as follows: "All Governments are liable to error; tortune declines to smile on all enterprizes; but the country knows no thought, no act of mine which has not been given to the glory of France. It knows that I first sought to create a vigorous control of the administration, and then to enlarge the powers of deliberative assemblies, to prove that the true support of the Government is in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. Soon the nation, in the elections, will mark the path which all must follow, and will repeat its rejection of revolutions, and its desire to found the destinies of France

THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE TURKISH EMBASSADOR DIRECTED TO SIGN THE PROTOCOL.

in the intimate union of power and liberty."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18 .- The Sublime Porte has sent instructions to Djemil Pasha, its Embassador at aris, directing him to sign the protocol agreed to by the Conference. It is believed that the Greek Government will not refuse the terms of settlement proposed by the Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN,

THE WRECK OF THE SOUTHERN EMPIRE. LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The gratifying intelligence of the safe landing of the captain and crew of the British ship Southern Empire is received to-day. The first report of disaster to this vessel, published on the 6th inst., stated that she foundered while on a voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool, and that all hands

THE TIMES ECLOGIZING MR. BURLINGAME AND THE CHINESE TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The London Times alludes in terms of the highest praise to the treaty which has been concluded between Great Britain and China through Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Ambassa-

INDIA.

EARTHQUAKE. LONDON, Jan. 18.—Dispatches from India report that sharp shocks of earthquake have been feit in Calcutta and Assam.

SUCCESSION TO THE ITALIAN THRONE. FLORENCE, Jan. 18.-It is reported to-day that Prince Amadeus. Duke of Aosta, has renonneed the Italian succession in favor of the Princess Clotilde.

The Movimento on the 2d, publishes the following address from Garibaldi to the electors of Ozieri, in the Island of Sardinia, by whom he has just been re-elected as a member of the Italian Parliament;

If ever a circumstance was calculated to cubarrass, me, it is certainly my reflection as a member for Gallura. I thind myself placed between the affectionate sympathies which I have for the people, who are dear to be, and whom I would serve at the cost of my life, and the repugnance to approach a Government which hight be called "the negation of God," as an eminent Englishman called the Government of Naples in 1806. Old republicans in principle and in practice, my friends and I accepted the monarchy in good faith, and we asked of it only to ameliorate the coudition of the unhappy people, to maintain its dignity intact toward the powerful of the earth and the vampire which has oppressed us for ages. But what have we obtained from that Government! Judge for yourselves. By my nature tolerant, I do not like to utter butter words, and verily I should have respected any government whatever which did good; but does the Government which now rules over itsely do good. My parliamentary friends, among whom is the illustrious Judge for yourselves. By my nature tolerant, I do not like to utter butter words, and verify I should have respected any government which now rules over Haly do good; but does the Government which now rules over Haly do good; My parliamentary friends, among whom is the illustrious Cairoli, give thoroughly filed my place, and defended as they ought the interests of this mobie province. But what is to be expected from a government which only knows how to commit exactions, to waste the substance of the people, and become the agent of a forcign power! And if truth is to be respected, must it not be said that the conduct of this Government in connection with the eyents of the last Roman campaign was a course of freachery! Among a thousand examples listen to this: Profiting by my balishment to Captera cafter Asimhungal, where so much was done to detain me as a prisoner, the Government authorities wished to appear as liberators, and they made known that a few shots alone were required in Rome to open the path to the Captel; hence the error into which the unfortantate Romans fell, and the immortat seventy, judged by the herolo Henry Cairoll. I, who knew the decent of these gentlemen, mistrusted their generous idea, and, trembling for the fate of those brave men, gave orders to Cairoll to fail back upon us toward the frontier; but it was too late. My first disposition upon the Roman territory was not executed, my horsage months from the reacher the catastrophe. Can produce the documents.) After my departure from Captera, which I could not have accomplished without the assistance of my excellent friends of Maddelous and Gallura, I found the movement begun, and my friends and my sons engaged in it. I rushed to the frontier in order to have the honor of taking part in the finest, the most splendid, and the movement begun, and my friends and my sons engaged in it. I rushed to the frontier in order to have the honor of taking part in the finest, the most splendid, and the movement begun, and the counterist of the honor of th

struggled for half a day at Mentana against two armies, and for a time was master of the field. My dear friends, I thought you would not be indifferent to my course, more revolutionary than parliamentary, and I am disposed to think you will be convinced that the members cannot be healthy while the heart is diseased. I feel, therefore, that I have surved the cause of Galiura upon the banks of the Tiber, where the heart of the Italian nation throbs in suffering. As to the inviolability attributed to the member of parliament, you know how it is respected in Italy. It is not that motive, therefore, which impels me to accept the trust you have confided to me, but rather the loye i feel for this dear population which is content with my feeble conneality, and which I will serve, perhaps very badly, but nt least with all my heart and soul. Yours for life.

C. GARDIALUL

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S NEW-YEAR'S

SPEECH. We have already published the Emperor's rief address to the Diplomatic Corps on New-Year's Day. To the congratulations of the Deputies His

Majesty replied: "Every year the cooperation of the Legislative Body becomes more indispensable to the preservation in Franco of that real liberty which can only presper through re-spect for the laws and a just balance of power. It is al-ways, therefore, with lively satisfaction that I receive the expression of your devoted and patriotic sentiments." To the members of the Court of Cassation the Emperor addressed the following:

"The sense of justice must penetrate new more than ever our national customs; it is the most sure guarantee of liberty."

His Majesty spoke as follows to the clergy:

"The congratulations of the clergy move me decply; their prayers sustain and console us. From what is going on in the world we can see how indispensable it is to assert the great principles of Christianily, which teach us virtue, that we may know how to live, and immortality, that we may know how to die."

The Rev. Mr. Mackonochie has addressed the following letter to The London Times:

the following letter to The London Times:

St. Alban's Clerry House, Brooke-et. Holborn, B. C., Feast of the Circumciston, 1869.

My Drar Lond Archberdoy: I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, your Grace's very kind letter of Dec. 29, which has since appeared in The Times newspaper. The subject of it is one which deeply concerns many, both clerry and laity, and not myself alone: it is, moreover, at this time the matter of their most serious deliberation. Under these circumstances I feel sure that your Grace will excase me from entering into any detailed discussion of the question.

"I cannot, however, close this letter without specially thanking you for the great personal kindness and consideration which I have received from your Grace during the last ten years. Believe me, my dear Lord Archbishop, yours very trait and respectfully,

"Alex. Heriot Mackonochie."

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ON THE CADIZ AND MALAGA INSURRECTIONS. Senor Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, on Jan. 5, issued a circular, in which he attributes the in-surrection in Cadiz and Malaga to the Reactionary party. mentioning as proof the Bourbon conspiracies discovered at Pampeluna, Burgos, and Barcelous. The circular

The Government has no intention of making a coup "The Government has no infention of making a coupd'ctat, or of disarming the citizen mailita. The present
agitation tends to prevent the carrying out of universal
suffrage in Spain, the meeting of the Cortes, and the
definitive constitution of the country, and has, mereover,
the effect of paralyzing Spanish credit. The Government,
aware of the maneuvers which are being employed, is
resolved to preserve intact the sacred deposit of the
National severeignty, and to maintain order until the
assembling of the Cortes, whose decision it respectfully
awaits, and does not desire to influence." THE PIGHTING IN MALAGA.

The Mudrid Gazette publishes a detailed account of the recent rising at Malaga. The General in Chief of the Army of Andalusia arrived in the town, it seems, early on the morning of the Sist ult., and a few hours later issued a proclamation declaring the place in a state of siege, and calling upon the militis, or volunteers, to surrender their arms in the course of the day. Some few had already done so the provious day, but the unjointy had refused, thrown up a number of barricades, and were prepared to fight. The Military Covernor of Malaga had meanwhile met this hostile attitude by feelinging all the strategic points of the town. The first cheothief took place before the expiration of the delay the Conscrain-Chief had granted. Vig. in the delay the Conscrain-Chief had granted. Vig. in the delay the constant of the delay the finding onto the said, attacked by the indirection. The straggle lasted till nine o'clock in the evening, by which hour the rioters were put to flight, and their barricades taken as the point of the bayonet. Early best morning an attempt was made to distribute the proclamation issued the day before: but the colonel charged with the duty was fired at, and the struggle recommenced. At him there was a pause: he insurgents offered terms: the terms were rejected by the military authorities, and a cuntrer of an hour afterward firing recommenced. The fore and two ships-of-war in the hadbor then assisted the troops, but the resistance offered was so obstinate that even when night fell it had not been entirely overcome, although soo of the rioters had been made prisoners.

RELEASE OF FRISONERS TAKEN AT MALAGA.

Gen. Caballero, on Jan. 4, released 600 of the prisoners Army of Andalusia arrived in the town, it seems, early

of the rioters had been made prisoners.

BELLASS OF FIRSONERS TAKEN AT MALAGA.

Gen. Caballero, on Jan. 4. released 60 of the prisoners taken by him during the recent fighting, but has detained 20 others, who will be tried before the tribunals.

The Caulist Constructy IN SPAIN.

The Gaulois of Jan. 5 states that the Carlist conspiracy discovered at Barcelona has ramifications in Saragossa, Tortosa, and Leriada. According to the same paper, several arrests among military men have been made, and compromising papers have been seized by the authorities.

PRUSSIA.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S SPEECH ON NEW-YEAR'S

The King of Prussia, says The Pall Gazette of Jan. 5, made a pacific speech at Berlin on New Year's Day. Field Marshal Count Wrangel read a short address toms Majesty on behalf of the military staff. King William replied in a long speech, in which, after observing that the political situation in Europe is now decidedly pacific, he declared his belief that peace would be maintained, and expressed the hope that "under its auspices he would thereby attain the national objects of the Fatherland." Count Bismarck, who was among the Generals, was also alluded to in the Royal speech as a realious and efficient assistant to his Majesty in the execution of the national wishes. to his Matesty on behalf of the military staff. King William

AUSTRIA

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS. It was telegraphed from Pesth on Jan. 6, that

Herr Deak has consented, upon the invitation of the Contral Electoral Committee, to come forward again as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. The agitation

HAVANA, Jan. 18 .- The steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived. She brings the following news: The onitor of the City of Mexico, says that at a dinner given to the Diplomatic Corps on New-Year's Day, the most friendly assurances were interchanged between the Mexican Muistors and the representative of the United States. In a speech on the occasion Gen. Researans deciared that the words he used at his presentation to President Juarez expressed truth, and cantioned bits hearers against crediting the articles of certain journals which he denounced as inspliced by malevolence. He affirmed that the present administration of the United States shared, and the coming administration would continue to share the sentiments which he had expressed toward the Mexican Republic. The concession granted in 1865 by the Mexican Government to Esni La Sere for building the Tchunaterse road has been mediated. According to the conditions, as they now stand, Mr. La Sere is to construct the road from Configencial Constitution on the Pacific. Until the road is competed, he is obliged to establish communication by wagons, and for that purpose he is allowed four years and a huit to finish a wagon road. The Mexican Congress has passed a law allowing the expertation of minerals free of daty.

SUESCRIPTION TO THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD. HARTFORD, Jan. 18 .- Hartford voted to-day 2,057 Yeas to 80 Nays) to subscribe \$250,000 to the stock of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, in addition to \$500,000 already subscribed. This insures the construc-tion of the Road, which will be put under contract in the Spring, and is to connect this city with the Hudson River and give us a new route to the West much shorier than any existing routes. The road will be completed in July, 1870.

SINGULAR ARRESTS AT HAYES CITY. St. Louis, Jan. 18 .- The Leavenworth Conservative, of Saturday, has a dispatch from Hayes City which states that on Tuesday hight Col. Nelson, at Fort Hayes, sent a guard of soldners under Lieut. Kelly, to Hayes, sent a guard of soldners under Lieut. Kelly, to Hayes City, to arrest all persons found up after 9 o'clock. The guard entered a ball-room and arrested 51 persons, and kept them in the guard-house atl night. The disputch states that Col. Nelson threatened to close all the salonia and tear down the livery stables. An indignation miceing was held on Friday, at which Col. Nelson's arbitrary acts were denounced, and a petition was sent to their representatives at Topelis, to bring the matter before the Legislature. Great excitement existed, and trouble was anticipated.

NEW RABLEGAD ARRANGEMENT.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Jan. 18.—The Bennington and Ratland Railroad Company take leave of the Lebason Springs coad, and will run, in close connection with the Hariem Bailroad, through cars, by the way of Bennington and Manchester, to Rutland and Montreal, making an ail-rai line without change of cars.

ALBANY.

THE SENATE AGREE TO VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR TO-DAY-THE DEMOCRATIC

ALBANY, Jan. 18-The Senate agreed to-night to vote to-morr ow for United State Senator. Mr. Hale, (Rep.) asked to be excused from voting, but the reonest was not granted, and he voted with his party The Committees will not be amounced until Wednesday. The Democrats have given the barren honor of The losses of the insurgents are said to be very the Senatorship nomination to Henry C. Murphy,
Gov. Hoffman and staff left here this evening in the
5 o'clock train, to attend the State Military Remion
to-morrow ovening at the 22d Regiment Armory in
New-York.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1868.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. From citizens of Essex and Clinton Counties, for aid to the Whisehall and Plattsburgh Railroad; from the Buffalo Board of Trade, asking for the abolition of

Mr. Nichols—A resolution that a Committee of three beappointed on Trade, Commerce, and Navigation. Mr. Edwards—To incorporate the village of Whitestone, is Queens County; also, to amend the charter of Colleg Point, in Queens County. Mr. Hubbard—To authorize the construction of a swing bridge across the Chanang Canal at Sherburne. Mr. Canidwell—To incorporate the Greenaburgh Savings Bank of Westchester County.

Canal at Sherburne. Mr. Carlidwell—To incorporate the Greensburgh Savings Bank of Westebester County.

Mr. Chapman—To amend the act supplying Binghamton with water. Mr. Hubbard—To encourage and aid the construction of railroads in this State. Mr. Nichols—Authorizing the Savings Banks of Buffalo to luvest in the Buffalo and Washington Railroad. Mr. Banks—To amend the act enabling hasband and wife to be witnesses for and agninst each other. Mr. Thayer—To amend the act for the benefit of married women in insuring the lives of their husbands, passed in 1838. Mr. Kennedy—To amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Syracuse Ealiroad. Mr. O'Donnell—To provide for the assessment and collection of taxes on corporations, joint stock associations, express, telegraph, and navigation companies, at the Controller's office. Mr. Cauldwell—To amend the act for laying out streets in Morrisama.

Mr. NiCHOLS gave notice of a resolution to amend Rulo No. 48, so that the executive session shall be held on Wednesday of each week, at 12 o'clock mr. that nominations be referred to the Senator from the District where the nominee resides, unless otherwise ordered; that all nominations are not to be sent to the Governor within one week thereafter without the unanimous consent of the Senate meanwhile the nominations may be reconsidered.

Mr. FOLGER moved to take from the table the resolution that the Senate meanwhile the hominations may be reconsidered.

Senate: meanwhile the nominations may be reconsidered.
Mr. FOLGER moved to take from the table the resolution that the Senate proceed to vote for United States Senator on the 19th inst.
Mr. NICHOLS moved to amend by inserting the 26th of January. Lost by a vote of 9 to 13.
Mr. FOLGER called up the concurrent resolution that the members of both Houses meet in the Assembly Chamber to compare nominations for United States Senator in place of Mr. Morgan.
Mr. NICHOLS moved to amend by inserting the 26th of January, which was lost, and the original motion thereupon adopted. Adjourned.

ASSLABLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JACOBS—To amend the New-York Pilot.

Act. To enable the village of Hamilton to take stock in the Utica and Binghauton Railroad. Mr. Gleason—To provide for additional compensation to clerks and deputies in the employ of the State Government. To amend the Lockport City Charter. Passed by quanimous consent.

sons.

Mr. RAY moved to take from the table the resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company. Lost, 34 to 40.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.
ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Democratic Caucus to nominate a United States Senator met in the Assembly Chamber this evening, and were called to order by Mr. Frear of New-York. On metion of Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Flagg of Remsselaer was made Chairman. Cornellus W. Armatrong was made Secretary, on motion of Assemblyman Murphy. After a few preliminary remarks, the Hon. Henry C. Murphy was nominated by acclamation for United States Senator. The cancus then adjourned.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAIL

The officers and directors of the New-York City General Variety count Ballway Company have and dressed a memorial to the Legislature, explaining the delays attending the organization of the Company. The provision of the charter granted last Winter, stipulating that \$3,000,000 should be subscribed, and \$300,000 placed with the State Controller, acted as an incubus, and proved achief cause of embarrassment and delay. The directors, however, determined that every diligence should be used to carry out the trust. An experienced city surveyor was engaged to construct, from such surshould be used to carry out the trust. An experienced city surveyor was engaged to construct, from such surveys as existed in any of the city departments, a profile of the road and estimates of probable cost. These courses of information, however, proved misatisfactory, and showed the absolute necessity of making thorough and accurate surveys. Negotiations were also entered into with English capitalists, which promised to be successful, but were eventually defeated by the terms of the charges.

successful, but were eventually defeated by the terms of the charter.

The memorial continues as follows: At the same thus that negotiations were going on between New-York and London, the Directors and officers of the Company were also making efforts to effect arrangements in this country to build the road, but the near approach of the time when the charter would become void tended to prevent their completion. As soon as was practicable, the services of a party of competent engineers were engaged to make thorough surveys, plans, and estimates of the whole line of road. These surveys and examinations have been of necessity very different from those usually comprehended in railroad projects. The proper discharge of the duties of the Directors seemed to require especial information on, and consideration of, the following among other points before they could proceed intelligently with their work, and before they could properly in the persons to invest their means in the enterprise:

First—Is an underground railroad practicable in the elty of New-York, and is it the best method of accomplishing the objects desired by the Legislature in granting this charter!

Second—Is it practicable to construct such a road under the limitations of a charter that conlines the company to certain prescribed methods of construction!

Second—Is it practicable to construct such a road under the limitations of a charter that confines the company to certain prescribed methods of construction t Third—Will the underground railroad, if constructed as prescribed by this charter, solve satisfactorily and in the best way the problem of rapid and safe transportation of passengers and goods within the limits of the city of New-York! Fourth—If not, then what amendments to the charter are essential to insure the construction of a road on the bot what.

bet plan! the road and its appointments be limited to a scale that will accommodate local transit alone, or shall it be at once conceived and executed as a trunk line, capable of receiving present local traffle, and accommodate branch roads that will be inevitably called for if this work is successful, without altering the [then existing structure!

Shall the road be made on so comprehensive a dan that not only present and future local traffic is facilitated, but so that those from without the rom all parts of the State and country, will find means of getting to the heart of the city in a way these conveniences, and home can be more desirons to see them speedily provided. They have employed in their examinations, surveys, and investigations, as a large cost and entary, the history provided investigations, as a large cost and entary, the history provided investigations, as a large cost and entary, the history provided in the most approved principle skill. These sarveys and examinations, so far as completed, indicate that the route scheeted, or a considerable pair of it, is very favorable as to grade and expenses well as it public convenience, and that it is eminently practicable for a doubt-track road, and generally tree from any schous obstacle likely to interfere with its construction in reasonable time, and at a reasonable cost for such an undertaking. The examinations have been in public and all its pushed to completion as early as is practicable with their extent and importance. They concern the vital points of the enterprise, its practicability, its copicity, its cost, and the character of the motive power to be used. It would perhaps not be frack to only to remember to your honorable body that there are existing discretizes of optision as to the best notioned of accomplishing the object of cheep and rapid transit in the edity, but amendments to the charact are necessary to carry out the scheme satisfactorily, on the underground or on any other plan, wheever may be charact with the duty of executing it. The directors of the New-York City Central Underground knill way Cotapany have no personal ends of their powers. They take them as a great public trust; as such only would they be willing to regard and endeavor to execute them.

And they deem it proper to state that, with the exception of the expenditures and histilities beautreed in the necessary and legitimate prosonation of fleer fuguities for information concerning the enterprise, no obligations or indeviced as of the Company or any part thereof, has been made or attempted to be made to any railroad company, local or general, or to any perso

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP—OPPOSITION TO MR. CUMBAKC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—There is a very determined opposition to the election of Light-Gev. Camback, the nonlines of the Republican cancus for C. S. Senator, by a part of the Republican members of the Legislature.

Senator, by a part of the Republican members of the Legislature.

The senate to-day passed resolutions censuring Gov. Camback for the Camback-Eaker correspondence previous to his nomination for the State delect left year. Eleven Republicans voted in the administic for only a portion of them, however, will bolt the nomination in the election to-morrow.

The Democrate, to-might, merchens, voted to give Senator Hendrick a complimentary year.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CUBA.

CAPTURE OF THE TOWN OF BAYAMO-GREAT

HAVANA, Jan. 18 .- News has just been received here that the town of Bayamo, the stronghold of the insurgents and the seat of the revolutionary Government, has been captured by the Government troops.

A small army of Government officials of all classes has arrived here from Spain. Old and tried public servants, many of them native Cubans, have been descharged to make room for them. These removals have caused much public feeling.

Gen. Sturm arrived in the steamer from Mexico and sails to-day for New-York

Count Valmasida has officially informed Gen. Dulce that he took possession of Bayamo, the headquarters of the insurgents, on the 16th inst. The rebels, on retreating, set fire to and totally destroyed the town. Valmaseda reports that previous to the occupation of Bayamo he defeated the Rebels at Canto del Embarendero, and Paso Rio Salado. He adds that the Rebel forces are scattered in small parties over the country, and are supplying themselves with provisions by pillage. Most of the bonds are retreating to the

mountains. The official report of the battle of Pase

Rio Salado states the Rebels lost 120 killed, with a

proportionate number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops is not given. The Diario says the proclamations of Captain General Dulce have produced good results in the

Central Department of the Island. The same paper reports that several attempts have been made to assassinate Spanish soldiers in the

streets of Havana. THE INDIAN WAR.

GATHERING OF INDIANS AT FORT CORE-LETTER

FROM GEN, HAZEN, The President of the United States Indian

Commission has received the following letter from Major

Gen. Hazen:

Headquarters Southern Indian District, I Fort Corr. Corr. Corr. Corr. City.

To the President of the United States Indian Commission, New York City.

Sir: I would respectfully call the attention of your Commission to the fact that there is collecting at this point, for the care and protection of the Government, under my direction, some 8,000 or 10,000 of the wild Commiches, and Klowas, and other Indians, who, of all those upon the Plains, have been least affected by contact with the white main. The purpose of the Government, here and elsewhere, being to place all these Indians upon lands for permanent homes where the cell so loudly proclaimed against them cannot continue, and where he will ultimately become self-supporting. Feeling that the purposes and intentions of your Commission are humane and worthy. I would most respectfully suggest that one of your number, or some person chosen by you, come to this place, accepting my hospitalities, the coming Winter, and here study and learn the condition and wants of these people. Here an intelligent and true remedy may be found for the evils that surround them. I will further say, that practical missionaries of good moral character, who should be young and active, of the following avocations: farmers, house builders, gardeners, fruiterers, and cattle raisers, with such aids as will enable them to instruct in all those branches, can do much in the cause of humanity, and assist greatly it solving the true problem of Indian amelioration. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. B. HAZEN, Brevet Major-Gen., U. S. A.

obedient servant. W. B. HAZEN, Brevet Major-Gen., U. S. A., Commanding Southern Indian District.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE-A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE WHETHER THERE IS ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—In the Legislature a resolution introduced in the House that the Senate and rouse adjourn till the set of June was defeated. A resolution to appoint a joint committee of four from the House and two from the Senate to take into consideration the question of reconstruction with a view to its amicable settlement was defeated. The Senate resolution, adopted Saturday, calling on the Governor for facts sustaining his statement that no adequate protection was furnished in this State for life and property, &c., was referred to a special committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE ACT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 18.—The Legislature to day passed a bill amending the State Police act, by giving the Governor authority to increase the force to whatever number he may deem necessary. They also passed an act to establish a State Orphan Asymm. THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE ACT.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 18.—A resolution was passed by the House to-day to enter upon the election of a United States Senator to-morrow. It was sent to the Senate, where it was defeated; and a motion to

GREENBACKS EXEMPT FROM STATE TAXATION Washington, Jan. 18.—The Supreme Court to-day made decisions in the New-York Bank case, opinions were read by Chief-Justice Classe to the effect that certificates of indebtedness and United States notes of greenbacks are exempt from State taxation.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The Hons John Rose and Joseph Howe arrived at Montreal yesterday.

....Judge Vose, Associate Justice of the Su-Preme Court of Massachusetts, died on Sanday

A young man by the name of Daniel
Fish was found drowned in a well at Athol, Mass., yesterday morning.

A man named Quintel was cut in twain
by the wheels of a car on the Grand Trank Kailway, near
Victoria Bridge, yesterday.

A man named McDonald has been arrested at Lachine, charged with committing a former.

... A man hamed McPonaid has been arrested at Lachine, charged with committing a forgery in Connecticut, last November.

... The shock of an earthquake was felt at St. John. N. B., on Safurday morning, lasting one minute, during which time the vibratious were quite perceptible.

... The body of Wash. Hendly, who cloped with Susan Jones, as reported from Memphis on Saint-day, was found near Bartlett station, yesferday, perforated with pistol balls.

Schenek's sash and blind factory at Fishkit Landing was destroyed by fire on Saturday night The loss is eathmated at \$10,000, and is insured for \$5.000 It is stated that the building was set on fire in four differ Henry W. Oswald, a bookkeeper at Bos

ton, has disappeared with a considerable sum of money alleged to belong to the estate of his late employer, recently deceased. Ozwald was one of the ball for Ween aid, the puglist. ale, the pugnist.
A citizen from French Bayon, Arkansas, some ten miles above Marion, report that a body of indi-ita shot three men hear has house, on sunday. The of-fleer in command told him that they hear treed by a cent martial, on a charge of being kicklars, and ordered to be shot to death, with musketzy.

THE ELIZABETHFORT EXPLOSION. CONCLUSION OF THE CORONING INQUEST. The inquest on the body of Benjaviln !!.

Wingos, one of the victims of the late disastrees explaston at Edzabethport, was respired before the operation of Priday fast, the testimony of Machine Waste, the proprietor of the factory in which the explosion waste, the proprietor of the factory in which the explosion to he place, was received as also that of his am, win half performed the duries of engineer during a part of the time horsel the explosion. The restimony of Mr. Word is to